

MAN IS SHOT DOWN

WHILE SHAKING HANDS SLAYER
USES PISTOL IN LEFT

CLAIMS UNWRITTEN LAW

Greenville is Scene of Shooting Affray—Accused Man Says Home Was Ruined, Both His Wife and Daughter Being Involved in its Destruction.

Calling Emmet Walker from his office at Greenville Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, George W. Tidwell, representing an advertising agency at Clinton, shook hands with the young man, pulled a pistol from his pocket with his left hand and fired five shots into Walker's body. Their right hands were clasped as Tidwell fired, and Walker had his left arm about Tidwell's neck, as if to protect himself.

Mr. Tidwell engaged a public service automobile a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and drove immediately to the Carolina mill office, and was met in the hall by Mr. Walker. While shaking hands with Walker he began firing from a 38-calibre revolver, held in his left hand, and the victim fell limp to the floor, his face at Mr. Tidwell's feet.

Maintaining his silence, Tidwell entered the automobile and drove direct to the sheriff's office, approaching Deputy Sheriff Keller, exclaiming passionately, "I've killed Walker and am now ready to surrender." Sheriff Rector immediately took Tidwell into custody and carried him to the county jail. There he made this statement to a reporter:

"I killed him because he and a Mr. Wood invaded my home, seduced my wife and daughter and ruined them and me forever. I have no denial to make and I only took the course that most any other fair-minded man would have pursued. I could stand the mortification no longer. I would have resorted to the white slave law, and made the young men suffering for their wrong-doing, but simply for the sake of my wife, my children and my grandchildren I could not undergo the terrible exposure that would result.

"Walker was not alone in his evil practice, for he and William G. Woods even took it upon themselves to go to my home in Clinton and wrecked my home in my absence. These two men also induced my wife and my daughter to Greenville and sent them money with which to come here.

"I heard about them being in this city last Friday night in company with Walker and Woods, while I was in Cheraw. I came at once to Greenville, arriving here Saturday. And to my great sorrow I learned they had been arrested. There were two things for me to do. To resort to the white slave law or to demand that Walker marry my daughter. I chose the latter and when I put the proposition up to him Sunday afternoon in my room at the Ottaway hotel, he stated emphatically that such a course would be impossible, as the girl was out of his class. While in my room he appeared indifferent and was impudent and insulting. I then told him that this meeting had been friendly, but that the next time it would be different.

"When I first called for Mr. Walker, he would not come to the hotel but sent his best friend to see me. I told the caller that it was not an occasion for a middleman, that it was solely up to Mr. Walker and that he desired to see him would meet him in a friendly way and would promise not to molest him. Walker later came to my room.

"I came to Greenville last night, arriving here at 9:40 from Anderson, where I had been on business. I stopped at the Ottaway hotel. Having made up my mind previously to settle the matter in the manner in which I did, I left this morning to go out to the mill, knowing that it would mean death for either him or me. Before leaving the hotel I pinned a note to my son in Clinton, sealed it and addressed it to Sheriff Rector to be delivered to my son in the event that I was killed, for I knew it would be found on my person." (He withdrew the letter from his inside coat pocket but would not permit it to be opened.)

Mr. Tidwell appeared cool and unexcited when he was approached at the county jail by a reporter. He said he had no denial to make, but he hoped the papers would suppress the news as much as possible because the facts in the case were so revolting.

The first information Mr. Tidwell's wife and family received of the homicide was from Mr. Tidwell himself, who called them up at Clinton Thursday morning, shortly after the tragedy, and in a quiet way he "broke" the news, begging that she not become excited over the affair; that he was all right, and asked that she stay at home and not come to Greenville under any circumstances.

He later called up his son at his place of business at Clinton and informed him of the tragedy, asking that he go home and stay with his sister and mother, and not to mistreat them in any way. The first information the county officials received about the relationship that was alleged to exist between Mr. Tidwell's wife and daughter and the two young men, was heard Saturday morning when Deputy Sheriff Keller was informed over the telephone that two white women had gone to a negro assemblage house in Gower street, and had been visited during the night by two young men. Deputy Sheriff Keller went immediately to the house

ELEPHANT AT PATRICK

EXCITED PEOPLE FORM POSSE
AND KILL BIG BEAST.

Animal is Slain After Much Shooting—Axes Help Bring Brutal Death Quickly.

South Carolina's well established record for big game shooting was broken Wednesday night when the biggest animal to be dispatched in this State in its history fell before the onslaught of a large party of well armed men. An exceedingly robust female elephant was the victim of the attack by citizens of the Patrick community near Hartsville armed with guns and other weapons.

The mammal was killed about 9 o'clock after more than 100 shots had been fired into her body. The most violent excitement followed the announcement that a member of the jungle's royalty was at large in the neighborhood. Wild rumors spread telling of damage done by the big beast and as they traveled they grew like topsy and the snowball. Investigation indicates that no damage resulted for any but the unfortunate animal.

The big female elephant killed on Big Juniper creek escaped from a wagon circus which was booked for Patrick Tuesday. A crowd had assembled for the performance and wonder was expressed at the non-appearance of the circus, when news was received that the elephant had broken bounds and was at large. The animal created great excitement. Many of the amazed citizens had never before seen an elephant.

The posse that took up the beast's trail grew until it was said that fully 500 men were joining in the chase. One man says that he fired 60 shots from a magazine pistol into the animal. Men who were in at the death say that not less than 6,000 shots were fired during the hunt. The elephant became unruly and broke away from its keeper as the circus was proceeding from McBee to Patrick.

It was ascertained later that the elephant killed was the property of a small show owned by a man named Gillespie, which the night previous had given an exhibition at McBee, some eighteen miles above Patrick. The elephant had gotten away after the performance. His old keeper went to Hartsville, and from him it was learned that the elephant had been recently sold to Gillespie by Ringling Brothers' circus, and that it had cost \$6,000.

He had just turned the animal over to its new keeper and trainer and had gone away when he heard of its death. He says that it had been his charge for six years and was perfectly gentle, and that it would have followed a dog or horse about and have harmed no one. Indeed, it only showed fight after it had been shot in the eye, and after it was brought down from exhaustion and approached by its pursuers. Gillespie has not put in an appearance, though he may have gone out to the scene of the killings. His only hope of recouping for the loss of \$6,000 is insurance, which it is presumed he carried.

FIGHT OVER PANTS.

Customer and Clerk Have Bloody
Duel at Spartanburg.

Efforts of H. W. Eason, a salesman, in J. D. Collins' store at Spartanburg, to sell a pair of small boy's trousers to W. Y. J. Brown, a farmer of near Landrum, resulted Monday evening in Eason's being shot in three places and in Brown having his throat and face severely slashed.

Brown tried to buy a pair of trousers for himself, but failed to find anything which suited him. As he started to leave the store, Eason, it is said, held out a pair of boy's pantaloons and asked him if he didn't want to buy them. "Don't try to make a damned monkey out of me," said Brown.

"Everybody's wearin' 'em," Eason is alleged to have retorted. Then the trouble started. Before Brown got his pistol into action Eason had slashed his face and throat in several places with a pocket knife. Salesmen and others in the store hid under counters when Brown unlimbered his gun. It was said at the hospital that none of Eason's wounds are considered serious. After Brown's face had been sewed together he was released on bond.

Unique Distillery Destroyed.

Revenue officers of Oconee recently found and destroyed a still in a barn, which had a trap door, ingeniously devised, leading from the loft to the cellar. A fire from the barn to a hillside nearby prevented the smoke being seen.

Negro Killed With a Club.

T. J. Blackmon, a well known citizen of Lancaster, struck a negro named James Daniel, over the head Tuesday with a shotgun which he held. The negro died and Mr. Blackmon has surrendered.

Spinster Sorry for Her Vow.

Miss Letitia Rider, 45 years old, of Philadelphia, took her life by inhaling illuminating gas after having brooded for months over a girlhood vow never to marry, which she had kept too well.

and found the negro woman, Mary Worn, and the two white women who later proved to be Mrs. Tidwell and her stepdaughter. They were arrested but later released on bond. The men were not in the house at the time, but their identity was made known by the woman who called to the young men for assistance.

TELLS OF WARFARE

SENATE HEARS OF CONDITIONS IN
WEST VIRGINIA MINES

FOUGHT MANY BATTLES

Conditions in and Around Paint Creek During Active Warfare Are Summarized for Senate by Committee in its Report—Makes no Recommendations.

The report of the Senate subcommittee which investigated the West Virginia coal strike was filed in the Senate Monday by Senator Swanson of Virginia, chairman of the committee. His report, while characterizing conditions in the strike field as "most deplorable," makes no recommendations, the committee explaining that the resolution authorizing the investigation conferred on it no power to recommend remedial legislation. The report was a general review and summary of the various reports of conditions in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek fields prepared by the individual members of the subcommittee who took charge of various phases of the investigation. In summing up the conclusions of the committee Senator Swanson said:

"The conditions existing in that district for many months were most deplorable. The hostility became so intense, the conflict so fierce that there existed in this district for some time well armed forces fighting for supremacy. Separate camps organized armed and guarded, were established. There was much violence and some murders. Pitched battles were fought by the contending parties. Law and order disappeared and life was insecure for both sides. Operation and business practically ceased. "As these unhappy conditions no longer exist, as the differences between the contending parties have been amicably adjusted and an agreement entered into for several years, and as peace and confidence now prevail, work and business having been resumed, the committee does not consider it wise or necessary to elaborate upon the many causes which produced these deplorable conditions.

"Among the contributing causes may be enumerated the following: The failure of the operators in the Paint Creek district to renew their expiring contract with the United Mine workers; the determination of the coal operators under no circumstances to recognize the miners as an organization or union, and the equal determination of the miners to organize and form a union, a right as they claimed guaranteed to them without discrimination by the laws of West Virginia; the employment by the operators of mine guards, many of whom were aggressive and arbitrary; mine guards acting as deputy sheriffs and clothed with authority of the law; the failure of the civil authorities to attempt even to preserve the peace and order at the beginning of violence and permitting things to drift from bad to worse without vigorous interference and assertion of authority; discontent among the miners occasioned by no opportunity to purchase homes; no cemeteries except upon the company's grounds; post office located in the company's stores; the disposition of the coal operators to keep strict espionage of all strangers who entered the district and to exercise their right on private ownership of this large district and to exclude from it all persons objectionable to them. These may be stated as some of the immediate contributing causes."

ACCUSES HUSBAND.

Woman Claims He Ruined Her Beauty Because of Jealousy.

With her beauty ruined, and her life further blighted by possible total blindness, Mrs. Rosa Knight of Macon, from her bed at the Grady hospital in Atlanta, Wednesday morning declared that she was in the pitiful state she was in through a horrible revenge executed on her by her husband, DeWitt Knight. She declares that because of jealousy he deliberately threw acid and again to ruin my good looks, and now he has done it forever," she sobbed.

The husband who is under arrest persists in his story that Mrs. Knight injured herself by trying to commit suicide. Mrs. Knight's face and head are swathed in bandages. The surgeons are not yet able to say whether she will lose her sight, but she is disfigured for life by the terrible scars left by the acid.

Train Kills Watchman.

William Tyler, a native of Horry county, was killed on a trestle just in the edge of Marion by the early passenger train from Florence to Wilmington Thursday morning.

Negro Hot Supper Row.

Will Cannon, a Columbia negro, is dying as the results of many cuts administered by another negro at a hot supper row in the northwestern part of Dutch Fork.

Two English Aviators Killed.

Two English army aviators lost their lives Wednesday at Salisbury, England, when the rudder of their aeroplane broke.

Fire Drill Saves Pupils.

One thousand Baltimore school children went through their fire drill Thursday as a fire destroyed their building.

RETAINS LITERACY TEST

SMITH HANDLES IMMIGRATION
COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Junior Senator at Work on Statement to be Made Along With Introduction of Bill.

The committee on immigration of the Senate of which Senator E. D. Smith is chairman, Thursday voted to report to the Senate favorably for passage the pending immigration measure. For several weeks the Senate committee has been at work on various sections of the bill, which was introduced early in the present Congress.

Chairman Smith has been devoting practically his entire time for a month to the various questions involved and is highly pleased with the terms of the measure reported. It is doubtful if there is a more important bill now receiving the consideration of Congress than the immigration measure—a measure that is important not alone to the laborers of the United States and to the future of America, but important as it affects the relationship of this country with the foreign nations.

Chairman Smith has been in frequent conferences with Secretary Bryan with regard to those provisions of the measure which might affect the official or friendly conduct of the United States with foreign countries. It is understood the bill that the Senate committee reports is entirely satisfactory with reference to international policies.

The Senate committee on immigration, of the strongest committees of the present Senate, has gone minutely into every detail of the bill and experts of the immigration service to pronounce the measure as being the best thought out and strongest immigration measure that has ever been presented to the Senate. The literacy test, which was the provision that aroused most opposition, is retained practically as originally drawn, and is regarded as one of the strongest restrictive features of the measure.

It is, however, but one of the several provisions which have as their aim the restriction of the present day influx of aliens into the United States. The opinion of Senator Smith, of course, is known to be in favor of all provisions which will prevent the further entry of undesirable immigrants, and the fact that the committee has voted to report the measure containing all of the restrictive clauses indicates that the committee is behind its chairman in this attitude. It is pretty well agreed that the Senate will pass the pending measure, notwithstanding reports that are current that the act might be vetoed if passed in its present form.

It is quite probable that efforts will be made to amend the bill on the floor of the Senate, but as to whether or not this will be done is problematical. Senator Smith is engaged in the preparation of the report which will accompany the bill into the Senate, and beyond stating that he was highly gratified at the results so far and that the fight had just now begun in earnest would have nothing further to say. Senator Smith has been warmly congratulated by friends of the measure for the able manner in which he has conducted to successful issue the passages of the bill through his committee.

CAN GO THROUGH MAIL.

Tillman Secures Provision to Let
Plants and Seeds in Parcel Post.

Senator Tillman Monday expressed satisfaction over the fact that the post office appropriation bill, which now awaits the president's signature, contains a provision inserted at his instance extending parcel post rates to "seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants." This means that after the signing of the bill packages plants can be sent by parcel post and at parcel post rates. On account of a technicality in the law these plants have been required to pay more than the parcel post rate.

Senator Tillman has been working on the matter for almost a year. He took it up with the postmaster general, but that official found that he could not make the desired change without specific action by Congress. Then the senator impressed the importance of the subject upon Chairman Bankhead, of the Senate post office committee, who put the provision in the bill as a Senate amendment. In conference committee Representative Finley, who was one of the conferees, saw to it that the House accepted the amendment.

Negro Is Killed.

When James Boone, a white farmer of Edgefield accused Charlie Jackson, a negro, of breaking into his premises the negro attempted to shoot Boone with his pistol, but was shot by Boone first.

Second Negro Guilty.

Junk Caldwell, the second of the two negroes on trial for the assassination of George Young at Stomp Springs, was found guilty at Laurens Wednesday and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Millionaire Gets Five Days.

Expecting to be let off with a fine a wealthy citizen of Portland, Ore., pleaded guilty to speeding his auto in the streets at fifty miles an hour. He was sentenced to five days on the rock pile.

Buy Pistol and Shoot Owner.

Morris Cobblins, a Pittsburg pawnbroker, Tuesday sold a revolver to two young men. They loaded it, ordered him to open his safe and when he screamed shot him through the head.

ARMY FARCE ENDED

CALIFORNIA GRAPPLES WITH
ARMY OF LOAFING BUMS.

Men Marching Towards Washington Threaten to Get Food and Fare by Force.

"General" Kelley's army, composed of men who claimed to be out of work, but many of whom refused to work when offered to them, started to march, started to march from San Francisco to Washington in order to demand work from the president. As they went through several of the counties of California, numbering nearly 1,500 strong, they were fed and provided for until they could be shunted off on the next county in the line of march.

The army was made up largely of bums, agitators and others of danger to small towns unprotected by large police forces. Up until Tuesday the spirits of the advancing army was in fine shape, but on that day they marched into Sacramento, Cal. Here they were ordered to disband, but instead of obeying they threatened to obtain food for themselves by force. The police came out in strong force and a battle ensued in which clubs and sticks were freely used. As this did not seem to be very effective in dispersing the "army" the fire hose was brought out and water was played on the men. This routed them completely, forcing them to retreat across the Sacramento river into Yolo county.

Beaten and badly disorganized with its leaders in jail, the "unemployed army" driven Tuesday from Sacramento, then encamped across the river in Yolo county. They had only scanty food and shelter. Deputies guarding the bridges will not permit any to return to Sacramento and Yolo county officers, heavily armed, on the other side, are keeping the men within the new camp.

With no spokesmen and no leaders, the "army" has put aside temporarily its projected trip to Washington and turned its attention to the graver subject of subsistence. The city and county governments have sent enough money to provide two meals. These meals gave out soon and Wednesday night the army retired supperless. Sacramento county officials, who have not officially shut off the food supply which had been contributed by the county, but issued an order forbidding any person conveying supplies across the bridge beyond which the workers are camped.

The result of shutting off food became apparent immediately. Men began leaving the camp singly and in groups. By Wednesday night the army, which had numbered 1,500 Tuesday, further had been reduced to about 600 men. Leaders were finding it difficult to hold these in hand. The rural districts of Yolo county are now overrun by hundreds of hungry men, who appear at orchard homes and enforce with threats their demands for food. Perhaps half the male population of the county were guarding homes and property.

While the shutting off of food is, in a measure, solving the problem, the situation with regard to the several hundred irreconcilables bent on marching to the national capital, regardless of all obstacles, is desperate. Sacramento will not permit them to pass through. A half dozen surrounding counties have served official notice that they will meet with armed force any attempt to send them across their lines.

The army occupies a peculiar position, according to Yolo county officials. With food water and shelter they have but one direction to take and that is eastward across the bridges into Sacramento.

The army late Wednesday voted to march peacefully through the city on its way eastward if the police would permit. The Sacramento authorities rejected the proposition.

Sheriffs and district attorneys of four California counties reached an agreement Thursday regarding the problem of the unemployed, and their edict was delivered as a joint ultimatum. The six or seven hundred men remaining of the army which left San Francisco last week under Charles Kelley on a proposed transcontinental march to Washington, D. C., must disperse immediately.

If they are willing to scatter peacefully in hands of not more than fifty the citizens' committee of Sacramento will pay their fares to any point within a radius of fifty miles. They will not be permitted to march in a body anywhere, and if they are not willing to disband the authorities will be forced to "take other measures."

Girl Was a Pickpocket.

Rebecca Cohen, 10 years old, arrested at Newark, N. J., for picking pockets, confessed Wednesday and said that she used the proceeds for candy and the "movies."

Escaping Burglars Kill Constable.

A constable of Montreal, Canada, was killed Wednesday in a battle with four burglars who were making a dash for their freedom.

Shot by Posse.

Samuel Godwin, an insane inhabitant of Belmont, Ohio, was shot and killed Tuesday by a posse after he had run amuck.

Negro Slashes White Man.

A drunken negro at Strother Monday cut and severely wounded O. D. Dalley, an employee of the Southern railway.

Sent Girl by Parcel Post.

Four year old May Pierstorff, was sent from Grandville, Idaho, to Lewiston, of the same state, by parcel post.

BABCOCK RESIGNS

LEAVES THE ASYLUM AS RESULT
OF RECENT FRICTION

DR. SAUNDERS QUILTS TOO

Governor Blease Accepts Resignation of Superintendent and Physician—Dr. T. J. Strait of Lancaster is Appointed in Place of Dr. Babcock—No New Assistant Yet.

Gov. Blease Friday accepted the resignation of Dr. James W. Babcock as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, and appointed in his stead Dr. T. J. Strait of Lancaster. This turn in the events of the asylum came as a climax to the two-days' session of the board of regents.

Dr. Babcock became superintendent of the asylum by appointment of Gov. Tillman August 13, 1891. Dr. Strait is the senator from Lancaster county and was a member of the legislative committee that conducted the recent investigation into the affairs at the State hospital.

Gov. Blease was asked whether he had any statement to make with regard to the asylum situation. He said he had none, but would be glad to furnish copies of the official correspondence between himself and those at the asylum, since the letters are a public record which any one is entitled to see. His secretary furnished the copies of the official correspondence and the official notice to the secretary of state indicating the appointment of Dr. Strait as the new superintendent.

Dr. J. L. Thompson, the first assistant physician at the asylum, will have temporary charge of the institution until Dr. Strait qualifies as superintendent.

Dr. Babcock's Letter.

Dr. Babcock's letter to Gov. Blease was as follows:

"Columbia, S. C., March 12, 1914. "The Hon. Cole L. Blease, Governor, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 12 requesting me to put in writing what you have stated to me verbally in reference to your resignation in order that I may take it up with the board of regents of the State Hospital for the Insane at 4 o'clock this afternoon." It is rather difficult, as, of course, you must appreciate, to be entirely accurate as to what transpired in my several talks with you as to my resignation. The substance of it, however, is this: That on account of the lack of harmony at the State Hospital for the Insane the patients must necessarily suffer, and rather than be a party to such conditions I would prefer to resign.

"This morning I expressed my willingness to the board of regents to cooperate with them for the good of the institution, and it is now for them to say whether we can unite our efforts to this end. If there is not to be cooperation, then I desire to resign from the superintendency of the Hospital for the Insane. Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) "J. W. Babcock."

Gov. Blease's reply follows:

"Columbia, S. C., March 13, 1914. "Dr. J. W. Babcock, Superintendent, State Hospital for the Insane, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: Your resignation, tendered verbally on the 16th day of September, 1913, also having been received. After duly and carefully considering the same your resignation as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane is hereby accepted, to take effect this day. Very respectfully,

"Cole L. Blease, Governor."

Dr. Saunders Leaves Also.

Dr. Eleanor Saunders, woman physician at the State Hospital for the Insane, resigned to the board of regents this afternoon and her resignation was accepted. She will remain at the institution for a few days until her successor is chosen. No action was taken as to the State Park. It was announced that she and Dr. Babcock will open a private sanitarium in Columbia for the treatment of nervous diseases.

Gov. Blease has written Dr. Thompson a letter, and also one to Capt. Bunch, secretary of the board of regents. The letters follow:

"Columbia, S. C., March 13, 1914.

"Dr. J. L. Thompson, First Assistant Physician, State Hospital for the Insane—Dear Sir: Dr. J. W. Babcock having resigned as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, and his resignation having been accepted this day, you are hereby instructed and requested to take temporary charge as acting superintendent of said institution, to serve until a permanent superintendent is appointed. You will please advise this day with the board of regents in reference to your work, and any information or advice which I can give you in reference to any matters connected therewith you are at liberty to ask, and it will be my pleasure to comply. Yours respectfully,

"Cole L. Blease, Governor."

"Columbia, S. C., March 13, 1914.

"Capt. J. W. Bunch, Secretary Board of Regents, State Hospital for the Insane—Dear Sir: I have accepted the resignation of Dr. J. W. Babcock as superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, and have instructed and requested Dr. J. L. Thompson, the first assistant physician to take charge of the institution until the appointment of a permanent superintendent. You will please govern yourself accordingly and consult with Dr. Thompson in regard to such matters as the duties of your office may require. Very

respectfully,

"John K. Aull, "Private Secretary."

LEVER INTRODUCES BILL

WOULD GIVE FARMER A VOICE
IN FIXING PRICES.

Bill Will Establish Standards of Quality and Condition of Each Grade of Cotton and Grain.

Identical bills to authorize the secretary of agriculture to investigate the handling, grading and transportation of cotton and grain and to establish standards of quality and condition of each grade were introduced Wednesday by Representative Lever of South Carolina. They would prohibit interstate shipment of grain or cotton unless its sale grade is fixed by the secretary of agriculture and conforms to standards he prescribes, but variations from official standards may be permitted under his rules.

The bills would forbid shipment of grain or cotton under misleading descriptions, would make subject to the agricultural department's inspection any grain entering into interstate commerce which has been represented to conform to a given standard and would authorize the secretary to settle any disputes as to proper grading of shipments. Violations would be punishable by fines of from \$200 to \$1,000.

The bills, which carry appropriations of \$300,000 for the first year, have the approval of the department of agriculture and representatives of farmers' organizations who attended the recent hearings on the investigation of grain exchanges.

"Of course," said Chairman Lever, "these bills are only tentative and are introduced more to provoke discussion than as representing a finality of judgment. There is no doubt that cotton and grain growers are suffering losses in the value of their cotton and grain that will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars because they have no way of knowing the value of grades.

"The cotton grower, I know, is practically at the mercy of the buyer, and some machinery must be created to enable the farmer to get the value of the exact grade offered upon the market. I am fully convinced that the time has come when the farmer should be enabled to have a voice in fixing the price of his own property."

CALLS HIM UP.

Magistrate Kirby Refuses to Go to
Governor's Office.

Maj. Augustus H. Kirby, Spartanburg's 84-year-old magistrate, received a letter from Gov. Cole L. Blease informing him that certain charges have been preferred against him and directing him to appear in the governor's office at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and show cause why he should not be suspended. One of the charges is that Major Kirby released on payment of a \$10 fine a negro accused of housebreaking and larceny. Major Kirby said that he would answer the charges, but would not appear before the governor.

Gov. Blease tried more than once during the last three years to oust Major Kirby from office. On one occasion the governor declared Major Kirby's commission as magistrate null and void and appointed J. M. Bowden to the place. Major Kirby refused to quit, and the result was that both men for about one year performed the duties of the office. The supreme court then sustained Major Kirby and removed Bowden, finding that the governor had acted without authority.

KILLED BY SISTER-IN-LAW.

Bad Lexington County Negro Meets
Fateful Death.

"Lute" Tucker, a negro, was shot and killed by his sister-in-law, M'nie Dreher, about four miles from Lexington on Thursday night, the killing, it is alleged, being the result of a quarrel in which it is claimed that Tucker was raising a "rough house" in general.

The shooting occurred at the home of Tucker, the weapon used being a single-barrel shotgun, the contents of which entered the lower part of the abdomen at close range, causing an ugly wound. Tucker had recently finished serving a term upon the Lexington county chain gang for manslaughter, he having killed another negro some years ago.

Wilson Signs Railroad Bill.